REPORT UPON THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Daily National Intelligencer of yesterday contains an elaborate Report upon the merits of the Mexican War, prepared by the Hon. John M. Borrs, of the House of Representatives of the Uniand States, at the late Session of Congress, the beingth of which precludes the possibility of insertit entire in this (thrice-a-week) paper, without readers. Omitting the historical part, therewee, we subjoin the conclusion, embracing the gist of the Report.

This Report (and an able paper it is) was drawn any under the following circumstances, as stated by Wr. Borrs:

In the month of May last the bill from the Senate proposing to mise ten additional regiments of regulars for service in the was with Mexico was referred to the Committee on Milithey Affairs, and by them referred to him as their Chairman. The stat time he prepared the report, which was intended to Figures been presented to the committee whenever that bill was colors up for their action. The prospects of a Treaty of Peace. the be negotiated by Mr. Trist against the authority and will is the negotiated by Mr. Trist against the authority and will is wholl inconsistent, as well with the objects of our peculiar that Executive, which was at last accomplished, postponed the form of government and the intelligence of the age and the progress of civilization, as it is with the character of the naremainderation of the question, until at last the Treaty came, and the recessity for the report and action on the bill was supersected by the proclamation of Peace. It was therefore never sufracitied to the committee. But, believing it to contain resider which may be of some importance in determining the receive of this Administration, Mr. Borrs handed it over to us cheshe disposed of as we should think proper. [It will be borne sentment; and believing that it was prepared during the existence of the war, and we were assailed by a superior power, as she has been, with a large foreign army in our midst, with contributions were changed. suppear inapplicable to the present condition of things.]

Objects of the War.

Le sow becomes our duty to inquire into the objects for core squences likely to grow out of its prosecution, by furnishing the supplies called for in the annual message of the Prethere of the United States.

Elew gradual, how sinister, how stealthy, how cat-like.

with the prey in view, have been the steps taken by the Execan be gathered by collecting and grouping together the is grounds assumed in different stages of the war.

At first, as we have shown, it was assumed to be a defen time eccr, to repel an invasion of the enemy. The rage for chargest increasing as it progressed, it now became, "by au-thority," a war to "conquer a peace;" and, no sooner had these words become familiar to our ears, than a new scene in the drama was opened to our view, and it became a war for "indounity," with the vain hope that the lust of acquisition was a ruling and predominant passion with our people. They musitated not long before it became a war of "indemnity for Builder and more bold by the apparent tameness of the it is scarcely attempted to be concealed of late, either by dislarguished leaders or presses of the party in power, that the fine such must be the consequence of the prosecution of the trace into the vitals of Mexico, as recommended by the President, or olse we should have perpetual war, or we should be sampelled to withdraw our forces with less credit and honor the ourselves than can be done at this time, when we have not met with a single reverse of fortune in any field in Mexico. express the views of the President to be carried out, and he is resisted with all the troops he now demands of Congress, say 20,6860 additional men, making a force of 80,000 to enable from to penetrate into the vitals of Mexico, and take possussion of all her cities, towns, and villages, first let us inquire at what cost of life could this be done? According to the estimate of loss, as presented by a distinguished leader of the musty in the Senate a short time since-admitting no greater recease to be called for in future, resulting from all the causes and dangers of war and climate—that Senator (Gen Cass, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs) put it down at 25 per cent., which is 20,000 a year to be sacrificed; while its commot be deemed extravagant to estimate \$50,000,000 a wexr as the charge upon the Treasury for the support, pay, nursepartation, and all other expenses of such an army in an exemy's country, and at such a distance from home, to say emething of land bounties, pensions, &c. And if indemnity the past (to say nothing of "security for the future," which is unintelligible to the understanding and not susceptisie of explanation) be an object to be attained, and that indemnity increasing from fifty to eighty millions a year, it canout require a remarkably expert arithmetician to calculate we many years of war it would require to absorb all of Mextion, who is not now able either to pay her debts or the annual expenses of her Government. But suppose, further, it be an object with our people to annihilate our sister republic from ribe map of nations, and they are willing to accomplish it at this enormous cost of life and treasure, how long would it rewww.s. and forts, have you then conquered Mexico ' Not at M. You will then command no more of Mexico than your gams can reach; the rest will still be in possession of the Mexiwas vace, whose obstinacy is as proverbial as their endurance x privation is remarkable. But if you can conquer them and mire the entire republic, what then are you to do with it ? sand savage Indian to the old Castifian race, to participate on desired institutions, or will you keep up a standing army still Mexico to keep them in subjection, or will you at last with- fer feme your troops when your men and money are all exhaustest, and you have so crippled your resources as to divest yoursee their practical operation, it becomes wise men and statesmen to ponder over and consider well before the final fatal step is taken. One of these three consequences, as it appears to your communities, must be the inevitable result of the further profemoser terminate the existence of our Union, and thereby solve the problem of the capacity of man for self-government. The Sast experiment for freedom will have failed; rivers of blood well have been shed; millions of treature will have been expseudod; morality will have been banished from the land; rebring itself will stand aghast at the mourning, the wretched-

The President has not failed to take advantage of his politread opponents, who have, from the first hour of its existence, canademned this war as unnecessary, unprovoked, and unconstructional, for their liberality and patriotism in voting him all saults on the character of Gen. Taylon, said they reminded "See supplies heretofore demanded, when he says, in his late him of an attempt he once made to kill an eagle. "The

sames, and debauchery of our people, brought on by the mad-

same of an hour, in a besotted spirit of party phreazy, to ad-

commission to the rapacious lust of one eager for fame and the

prespectation of power, who may "ride upon the whirlwind"

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial I had Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial sinfleatailty when that body made provisions for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant when, an May, 1846, they appropriated ten raillions of dollars, and austancized the President to employ the militia and naval and anabactized the President to employ the militia and naval and inadecay forces of the United States, and to accept the services of Skty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the west; and when, at their last session, and after our army had learned Mexico, they made additional appropriations, and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose, that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conefiction of the war , and yet it was certain that, if no M cereitary was sequired no indemnity could be obtained."

By this we are forewarned and forearmed. We cannot now secode to his demands, without giving countenance and en mear agement to what we believe to be a purpose fraught with the mightiest dangers to the freedom and happiness of those wise have committed the destinies of the country to his charge.

Nor have your committee been able to ree that we should is in any other condition than that of perpetual war, never-condung waste of life and treasure, if the Executive could be induced or driven to sdopt the only other plan suggested be tween the subjugation of Mexico and that of withdrawing our trace at once to our own territory, under proper preliminary armangements, and disclaiming any purpose to de sarry for a war brought on by our own Executive: we mean that off occupying a defensive line in Mexico. What would be the practical operation of such a position taken by the Governpresidy he practicable; to take it by force or by conquest acquiesced in by Mexico; to hold possession of stat you have taken-say from Tampico to the Sierra Madre roes to the Pacific-would require a standing army of smederable size, but of how many your committee have no arcurate means of determining; but still at a great cost of men seed money, for this army would be constantly liable to attack beth "in front and rear," from an exasperated, maddened, and actured people, and could never be withdrawn without a surposter of the country and the hazard of those of our citizens might have settled under its protection ; for, if they were risks and submissive in the presence of a superior force, the moment it was withdrawn the Mexican Government could take possession of the territory which had been wreated from them by force, and to which we could lay no just claim; so that some army would have to return again to the scene of action, where, if they were again successful, they must either remain a return. In the one case you have a large standing army

and perpetual hostility, and in the other you have to surren der again what you have paid so dearly for, but what you have neither use for nor the right to take.

Another serious objection that might well be urged to occupying a defensive line, with a view to its ultimate annexation United States, is the very serious difficulty to which it will necessarily give rise between the members of the pre-

Those who have been attentive observers of things as they pass cannot be unmindful of the feeling that has been mani ested, not only upon the floor of Congress, but in the legislative hails of nearly all the free States, in opposition to the introduction of slavery into any territory that may be acquired of Mexico, while none can be insensible of an equal determination on the part of the slave States to resist its exclusion and if it should prove to be practicable, in such a condition of things, to procure the votes of two-thirds of the Senate fo ion of a treaty, if one could ultimately be made either with the restriction or without it, yet no true patriol can be indifferent to the feelings it would engender, to the acrimony it would stir up, to the weakening influence it would beget, and to the perpetuation of the Union it would

In view of these facts, your committee would inquire, why insist upon what we do not want? Why take that which would prive so disastrous, without one countervailing good?
Why disturb the harmony of our family to take a stranger into our nousehold who will prove a nuisance and a curse? Why seek what is worse than worthless, after it is acquired at such a fearful cost? We see every thing against it—no-

ing, nothing in its favor.

But, independent of all this, your committee believe that i n for uprightness, justice, and integrity, that we should be engages in prosecuting a war of aggression, and conquest, and plinder upon a neighboring sister republic; however wretched the administration of their laws, however imbecile her form of government, however selfish and ambitious he public men, however depraved her population, however weak er power, she is still more entitled to our sympathy than rentment; and believing that if our situations were changed, upon our citizens for its support at the point of the bayonet, our capital invested, our hearths and firesides violated, our people murdered, our church property threatened with confis-cation, our wives and doughters at the mercy of the foe, that there does not breathe the soul who is fit to live that would not offer up his life on the alar of his country-so we cannot attach blame to them for the prompt rejection of any terms that have yet been offered them as the price of peace, it having always been accompanied with the condition of the dismemberment of their empire.

If we could be perso ded that our troops now in Mexico

could not be restored to their families and their homes with-out an additional force, your committee would not hesitate to out an additional force, your commend it. But when it is borne in mind that the recommend it. But when it is borne in mind that the have interfered and saved Messina from bombardment. Unvictorious march of Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the capital fortunately, however, the Journal des Debats publishes preof Mexico was accomplished with less than ten thousand men, with obstructions, and fortifications, and armies to be met at every step, all of which have been overcome, battered down, and dispersed; that he has now under his command upwards of thirty thousand men; that he has been undisturbed in the force to oppose or disturb his quiet; that a large portion of the officers of the army of every grade, tired of revelling in the Hails of the Montezuemas, have love of all of the Montezuemas, have love of all of the Montezuemas, have love of all of the Montezuemas. the past and security for the future:" until at last, growing Hails of the Montezuemas, have leave of absence from the seat of war, and are in many instances employed in getting up a war fever among our people, writing letters, making speeches, inguished leaders or presses of the party in power, that the and electioneering for the Administration ; when we remember that the President has felt himself strong enough in Mexiexperienced a great leading object of the friends of the war; co, in the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is twenty and in the heart of his capital, and it is twenty and in the heart of his capital, and it is twenty and in the heart of his capital, and it is twenty and in the heart of his capital, and it is twenty and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is twenty and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and it is the face of the enemy, and in the heart of his capital, and hea to place under arrest the victorious chief of his army, whose campaign sheds a lustre around his brow for which he may be envied, but of which he cannot be despoiled, upon charges of an inferior officer, while his charges against that inferior are disregarded and discillowed, we cannot believe in the necessity for additional troops in Mexico, or in the danger of those al-ready there; and fearing, moreover, that the appointment at this time of 540 officers to the ten regiments of posed to be raised, just preceding an important Presidential election, might, if they were disposed to electioneer for votes for their benefactor, as well as recruit men for the army, be attended with mischief to the country, we are compelled to withhold our assent to the recommendation of the President for the ten regiments of regulars which he proposes to raise.

Many other cogent reasons might be offered why this de-mand for more troops should not be granted. Not only has the war been virtually at an end since the month of September last, and not likely to be renewed by Mexico, and no need for its resumption by the President, even for the indem-nity he claims, for it may be supposed he holds enough al--unless, as in the case of Oregon, he goes for the 'whole or none"-and it would be difficult to tell how the Treasury of the United States is to be indemnified by annexing territory, every foot of which is private property, and mines of silver, which are pledged for more than they are worth to England, and to France, and States that cannot pay their own expenses; but when we reflect that the war was brought on, nobody can agree how, and nobody can tell for what, and nobody can say by whom, without contradiction and Jenial: when we know that the people did not call for it, and were ignorant of its existence, and that the warmaking power was not even apprized of its probability until after the two battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had been fought, when, in one word, the President, who is now calling for more aid to push it on into the very vitals of 17s. per bbl. has never yet disclosed his full purpose, or deigned to com-municate to Congress the terms on which he would be willing to make a peace; when he refuses, upon a call of the House, to disclose information deemed essential to intelligent action on their part, and cloaks his purposes under Executive prerowe say it is time that the public mind should become alarmed, and the Representatives of the People should look with more than ordinary vigilance and jealousy into his conduct, and blessings of our hold him amenable to the constitution for what he has already done, instead of aiding and abetting his monstrous and insul ble usurpations and abuses of power.

We carnot forbear to express the opinion, that if what has taken place in our Government since the 4th of March, 1845, series of the means of resisting any other Power, or resenting had occurred in the earlier days of the republic, when the patronage of the Executive was not used as a means of corruption, and the House of Representatives (the great depository of the nation's freedom) had failed in the discharge of its solemn obligation to the constitution to bring him before the only tribunal appointed for his trial and removal from office, for the many high crimes and misdemeanors that have the only tribunal appointed for his trial and removal from office, for the many high crimes and misdemeanors that have send be difficult to tell which of the three would most cerwould have excited a sensation that might have endangere the existence of the republic and the perpetuity of the Union

Nor will we forbear to express the opinion that the present House of Representatives (we use the term in all its meaning) owes it to itself, to the constitution, to those who have sent us here, to guard their rights and their liberties, as well as to those who are to come after us, that we should make an example (which ought before this have been set) of this warlike chief, and not permit him to retire from office without vindication of the constitution by articles of impeachment.

SHOOTING AN EAGLE.-Col. HASKELL, of Tennessee, i one of his popular speeches, in speaking of the impotent asnoble bird was perched on the summit of a lofty mountain, secure from smoothbores and small shot. I shot at him twice. The first was a clear miss; the second shot I hit him precise ly where I missed him the first time." Just so with the ausilants of Gen. Taylor; if they hit him at all it is precisely in the spot where they missed him before. Like the bird of Jove, he sits on an emineuce beyond the reach of that kind of small shot that the office-holders and demagogues of the day are incessantly firing at him.

NIAGARA FALLS is doomed again to furnish water for an other mill-site. A flour mill is to be commenced there at tion was r-jected by a majority of 21. Thus peace in the specifing the progress of the harvests are selectory. The reports respecting the potato disease are lesiscouraging. once, with two run of stone. The river will be spanned for north of Europe was assured. all sorts of travel next spring, and enlarged when required for railways. In speaking of the ships which are to be sent over the falls, the Iris says:

"We learn that these doomed vessels are being prepared for the great lesp. The one for the night scene will, if rightly got up, be one of surpassing grandeur. The Pirate is intended for the middly display on the 29th instant, and the fireship for a night voyage, leaving her moorings at eight o'clock in the evening."

DREADFUL FATALITY. - The wife and four children of Mr. William Lamoreaux, who keeps the ferry on the Schoharie creek, near Sloansville, (N.Y.) have, within a week or two, all fallen victims to a disease which has prevailed to an all fallen victims to a disease which has prevailed to an alarming extent in that vicinity. The youngest of the children was but two months, the eldest about thirteen years. The disease is pronounced by the physicians to be a malignant dysentery

GOVERNMENT OIL CONTRACT. -The New Bedford Mercury states that the contract for supplying the Government with 17,650 gallons—one-third winter and two-thirds spring sperm oil—was closed on Monday in favor of Edward M.

A MELANCHOLY CASE. -Some time in July last a little daughter of Mrs. Williams, of Laporte, Sullivan county, (Ps.) disappeared, and was lost in the wilderness in that county. On the 16th ultimo some of the remains were accidentally found about a mile and a half north of Laporte. The clothes THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American mail steamer Hermann, Captain CRABTREE, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, with three days' later intelligence from Europe. We have the subjoined synopsis of her intelligence, received by Telegraph:

IRELAND.

Shortly after the departure of the steamer America the insurgent forces moved from the mountains, and a force, consisting of a portion of the Third Buffs, the Fourth Light Dragoons, and the Eighty-third Regiment, was dispatched in ursuit. Mr. Mahoney was nearly captured. The insurgents perpetrated some excesses in the country through which they passed. The main body had been broken up in small detachments, and it was supposed they would adopt a system

CLONNEL, SUNDAY NIGHT, 9 o'CLOCK .- The insurgen have moved towards this town. No attack was made last night on Keilsheelan, as was expected, but bodies of men were marching about the neighborhood only. They made

operty. Carrick is quiet to-day, but rural districts present insurred

tionary symptoms, such as signal fires, &c. CLONMEL, SEPT. 18 .- The quiet of our town has not bee disturbed, as was expected last night. The military force mentioned in my last as about to proceed up the mountains, where the insurgents were gathering yesterday, did not leave town until 2 o'clock A. M. It was composed of three companies of the 94th Regiment. This morning early a party of the 64th Regiment marched out and occupied quarters along the line from Dundrum. A party of constabulary also left with convicts for Thurles, from which place they will march over to Dundrum, and form a portion of the escort of Smith O'Brien, whose arrival is hourly expected. The authorities have announced to-day that Mr. Ryan, a policeman, who was said to have been hanged by the insurgents, is safe.

A large force of military left Carrick this morning for the

Comeragh mountains, taking with them two weeks' provisions. This move appears to indicate a thorough sconning of these mountains. Carrick is represented as in the most tran-

FRANCE. An express from Paris, dated Tuesday, 19th ultimo, states

the Assembly. The result of the city elections is not yet known, but the three Moderate candidates are thought to have the est chance. n some of the arrondissements the Socialists have great numbers, but, on the whole, the Moderates are most likely to gain

that the Reforme announces the return of Louis Napoleon to

The National asserts that the English and French fleets

cise details of quite a contrary character.

General Cavaignac is gradually declining in popularity, and his early fall from the Dictatorship of Paris is predicted by many English and some French papers. Who will succeed him, or what will soon take place in Paris, is very difficult to

Vienna has been declared in a state of siege, and it is reported that the Emperor of Austria will again be forced

eek safety in flight. The peace between Denmark and the German Confedera tion has been concluded by the Frankfort Diet; and, having nian fleet has quitted Venice, and the Austrian fleet sailed from Trieste, it was supposed to attack Venice. This, it was believed, would much complicate the mediation of France and England with Austria.

Altogether, from various letters, war with Italy appears in evitaable, as Austria is indisposed to surrender Lombardy.

Alternosina was bombarded five days by the Neapolitas troops. It surrendered, and the Neapolitan troops landed and took possession, having previously mined the city. Charles Albert has resigned at Turin, and requested the

Cabinet to resign, in order to form another in accordance with the wants of the country.

The Peidmontese Gazette of the 14th states that the steamer Vesuvius has been ordered by the Sicilian Government to land troops at Milazo; that the Neapolitan troops had advanced from Messina and been repulsed with a loss of oneeighth of their number, and that the Government had ordered the immediate formation of seven new camps.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERFOOL, SEPT. 18.—The weather is very fine, with brisk, drying winds, which has enabled great progress to be

The demand for wheat is moderate at a decline generally of 1d. to 2d. per bushel of 70 lbs. for bonded. However, there is a good inquiry, and parcels on the spot or affoat will fully sustain last prices.

Indian corn is in fair request, yet prices have again given way Is. per quarter. Cornmeal meets but little attention at

American, and at 1s. per sack lower for English.

There is a fair demand for cotton, at prices the ose quoted by the steamer America.

We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce the subjoined additional intelligence, brought by the American steamer Hermann, which sailed from Southampton on the afternoon of the 20th

The English papers received by this arrival have opious details of the "new Irish rebellion," as it called. It would appear, however, that this movement has not attained the character of an organized rebellion, but was got up by a desperate set of lawless men, who, under the pressure of extreme the commission opens at 6nmcl to-morrow. The judges rejease and want staring them in the face, formed are to be Chief Justice Bibburn, Chief Justice Doherty, misery and want staring them in the face, formed themselves into marauding bands, and have committed some excesses. A number of statements were current in London that engagements between the Queen's troops and the rebels had taken place, but we are assured that such rumors are unfounded, and that no fighting of consequence had occurred.

There is no news, political or financial, of importance, from England, Queen Victoria and Lord JOHN RUSSELL were still in Scotland.

Accounts from France record the progress of the elections M. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE had been returned for Moselle, and he headed the roll in Paris, and would no doubt be one of the successful candidates. Paris remained tranquil. although the red Republicans were said to have become more daring than ever, since the insurrection of June. An out-

anclusion of the war. Hence a renewal of hostilities was thought to be inevitable.

The advices from Germany are of importance. At Frankfort, on the 16th of September, the motion for a rejection of the armistice between Denmark and the German Confedera-

In consequence of fresh disturbances in Vienna, that city had been declared in a state of siege.

Berlin was tranquil. The taking of Messina by the Neapolitans is confirmed. When the latter landed, the inhabi-

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday morning. We have received, by express from Paris, news of the return of Prince Louis Napoleon for the Moselle. The chances now, it appears, in the Paris elections, are in favor of the Napoleon and the Socialist candidates prevail. Girardin, Emile, Thomas, De Genodee, and Blanc, have no chance. Louis Napoleon has every vote almost in the Banlieus.

It is certain that the armistice between Austria and Sardinis is prolonged for a month, at the instance of the mediating M. Senard has tendered his resignation as Minister of the

Interior. It was not accepted. The accounts received from Italy this morning speak of the The accounts received from Italy this morning speak of the most horrible strocities perpetrated by both the Sicilian and Neapolitan armies. There were scenes of cannibalism. Dead ratified. It was still sitting at ankfort amidst access of bodies were cut to pieces, roasted and eaten!

The ratification of the armistice has been carried after a ong debate (257 to 236) in the Frankfort Assembly. Martial law was proclaimed at Vienna.

FRANCE. A letter from the Prince de Joinville to the Duke de Nenours, written at the end of last year and published by an Algiers Journal, has been much talked of on the Bourse. In this letter, which is really a remarkable production, the Prince predicts the disasters which have come over us from the obetinacy of the king, who, says the Prince, had caused the danger by perverting the constitutional institutions of the country and bringing upon France, in the Spanish marriages, a deplorable reputation for bad faith. The king, he says, had ar rived at an age which would allow no observation to be made, and he had resolved to govern alone.

In the department of the Lower Pyrenees the hostility to he forty-five per cent. additional taxation continues una The following circumstances, gleaned from local papers, showhat kind of spirit is working throughout the country: A what kind of spirit is working throughout the country: A rise in the price of bread has occasioned a certain degree of agitation at Metz. A large assemblage of workmen proceeded to the Prefecture, from whence they proceeded to the port of Chambiere, to prevent the shipping of a cargo of corn. Several of the departments have been ravaged by incendiary fires. At Conegis, near Chables, (Yonne,) thirty houses have been burnt within the last few days, and a number of other departments have been similar sufferers. In the Dordogue this work of incendiarism has been proceeding in a frightful manner. Suspicions have fallen principally on parties strangers to the Suspicions have failen principally on parties strangers to the localities, who have been wandering about pretending to beg, almost all of them being provided with freshly delivered passports. In the environs of Fecamp and at Valmont the inabitants are in great consternation, and are constantly kept

on the qui vive.

Our last advices from Paris, referred to the elections, and in it we stated the return of Prince Louis Napoleon and Bugeaud as certain. The result of the elections cannot be to-morrow, the 21st instant, but in the mean time all kinds of conjecture are abroad as to the successful candidates. At the last general election there were only eighty candidates for thirty-four seats; but now one hundred and fifty candidates come forward for three seats. The "Red and fifty candidates come forward for three seats. The "Red Republic" presents but three apostles of Socialism. The remainder are made up of Moderates, Legitimists, and Bonapartists. As far as the troops and invalids, numbering 18,000 votes, are concerned, they have been almost to a man for Louis Napoleon. The votes of the troops, taken on Sunday, were as follows: Louis Napoleon, 4,758; G. Adam, (moderate,) 2,317; Fould, (do.) 2,310; Bugeaud, 2,228; Delessert, 1,363; Roger, 1,132; Girardin, 1,111; Thore, (red.) 968; Horney Say, (moderate,) 900; Rusnal, (red.) 855; Gerrais Horace Say, (moderate,) 900; Raspell, (red,) 855; Gervais, 755; Cabet, (red,) 699.

The votes of the veteran inmates of the Hotel des Invalides

were no less marked: Louis Napoleon 2,151; Ney de la Moskwa, 529; Dumoulin, (formerly aid-de-camp of Napo-leon,) 454; Admiral Dupetit Thomas, 373; E. de Girardin, 359 ; General Piat, 349 ; Marshal Bugeaud, 327.

The prevailing belief on yesterday morning was that Louis Napoleon and two of the red republicans would be returned, or, perhaps, one red republican and Marshal Bugeaud. This tter, however, was rather a possibility than a probability.

The debate on the Constitution is progressing, though slow ly. The 6th article, declaring that slavery would not be allowed in any French teritory, was passed without a dissen-

The 7th article gave ise to some discussion. It ran thus Every body may freel follow his religion, and shall receive from the State equal potection in the exercise of worship. Ministers of churches by recognised, or hereafter to be recognised by law, have one right to receive salary from the State." An amendmet, refusing to give support to any church, was rejected.

The Assembly on Saturay gave proof positive of the grow ing unpopularity of Cavarnac and the Executive. A motion having been made, hving for its object the sending of missionaries (deputies) into the departments to ascertain the state of public feeling, we violently opposed by almost all parties in the Assembly; in adjournment took place; next day the journals came out th the hint that the project was one of Cavaignac's, to raisthe provinces in his favor. This increased the storm, and on he resumption of the debate, the fall of Ministers was broken y a proposition of M. Marrast, compromising the matter, with at once passed the Assembly. Indeed, all movements show to declining popularity of Gen. Cavaignac.

It is supposed that a vigorou effort will be made (so soon as the 15th article, which relatests the mode of choosing the President, is before the Assembly) to elect Gen. Cavaignac, without appeal to the people, which would be attended by defeat.

The number of insurgents of fun confined on the 15th of September was : Prisoners in gold health, 1,880; do. sick, made in clearing up the harvest. Some districts complain of September was: Prisoners in gold health, 1,880; do. sick, the defective yield of wheat and of the increasing decay of the 415; women, 155; children 33; total, 2,483. Of the 415 sick, 182 were convalescent wended, which reduces the number of prisoners laboring uner internal, acute, or chronic affections to 233, or about 1 at of 20.

LATEST INTELLIGENE FROM IRELAND.

LIVETOOL, SEPT. 20-6 A. M. . The mails from Dublin have 1st arrived, and, by the letare in the receipt of several ites of interesting intelligence.

The emeute noticed in our press despatch, forwarded per the America, appears to have ubsided. At present all appears to be quiet, and the rel camps, as certain portions of the southern press facetion called them, have broken up, the insurgents returning homontil more favorable times.

Mr. Doheny is still at lan. The constabulary are not able to detect his place of retat, and various and conflicting are the rumors as to his wherbouts, not a few continuing to assert that he is "sure and ctain" within the precincts of Dublin Castle, waiting to called up to Clonmel, to give testimony on behalf of the Cwn, against Mr. Smith O'Bri

Mr. Meagher, &c.

Alluding to the State tria we may observe that the preliminary arrangements are to nearly all completed, and that and Judge Moore. It is ust in this country, in special con missions to try treasonable ences, to name three judges. At the trials of Arthur O'Coun and his associates at Maidstone, in Kent, the number of comissioners exceeded three. At the trials of Emmett and the implicated in his insurrection in 1803, five judges were amed in the commission, only three sat. The trial of Freand his associates, at Monmouth, in 1839, was conducted bithree judges. The commission will open, unlike ordinary sizes, for the country at large. Notice, we understand, hasen served by the Crown Solici-tor on several of the prisoner be ready for their trials under this special commission. The persons who have so received notice are Messrs. O'Bu, Mengher, T. B. McManus, O'Donogue, and Maurice Ly, Mr. Duffy is not included in the number to be tried in Cimel.

The latest intelligence from a counties of Kilkenny, Wabe one of the successful candidates. Paris remained tranquil, although the red Republicans were said to have become more daring than ever, since the insurrection of June. An outbreak was again expected by many persons, but the firmness of the Government would be sufficient to quell any disturbances.

The armistice between Sardinia, Lombardy, and Austria would shortly terminate. In Paris it was reported that a remewal of the armistice had been agreed to; but it was scarcely ford. Our reporters add that althurh all its quiet for the present in the latest intelligence from a counties of Kilkenny, Washington, Washington, and Tipperary, is satistory, as regards the absence of rebellion. Our special meager, whom we have sent to those districts, writes us to a that Tipperary is tranquil. At Carrick-on-Suir, the seat centre of the late outbreak, there is at present not the leasuratifestation of further disturbance. The "campa" who were formed have been broken up, and every man haseparted for his own home, with the exception of, a despera few who are still wandering about the Cameragh mounts, in the county of Waterford, Our reporters add that althurh all its quiet for the present of the late outbreak, there is at present not the leasuratifestation of further disturbance. The "campa" who were formed have been broken up, and every man haseparted for his own home, with the exception of, a despera few who are still wandering about the Cameragh mounts, in the county of Waterford, our reporters add that althurh all its quiet for the present of the late outbreak, there is at present not the leasuratifestation of further disturbances.

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STILL LATER-BY HE CAMBRIA.

The steamer Cambria aved at Boston yesterday morning, with dates the days later than the above. She sailed from Lispool on the 23d.

Through the Telegraphe have the following outline of her intelligence; England was quiet. There is thing of particular interest

Paris is gloomy. There is a vailing opinion that Gen. CAVAIGNAC and the National Ambly cannot agree in the

establishment of a republic. N, however, have yet proffered a remedy without conflict hich the friends of order deprecate. Military conspiracione much feared. Cavaignac, however, is generally consided honest. Fresh scenes of disturbance apploodshed have broken out at Vienna. Hungary has also ared fresh disturbances.

There has been a revolt at Fikfort-on-the-Main. The conflict was sanguinary. Some by barricades were erected in the streets and desperately defed. It had not been suppressed at the last accounts.

Hostilities have been suspended in Northern Italy, on ac count of the acceptance of the mediation. Fears, however were entertained that influences were working to produce new

France intends opposing any further efforts of Naples subjugate Sicily. There are no other general items of in COMMERCIAL.

Fears of a deficiency and of the necessity of larger in ports are now less general than they were a fortnight ago. The manufacturing business has diminished, and prices are again receding. The factories have again been compelled to lopt the short-time system.

Corroy.-The cotton market is inactive. Fair Orlean and Mobile were quoted at # lower; other grades unchanged, and prices rather tending down, holders being anxious to sell. Fair Orleans 44; Upland 44; Mobile 4d.

BREADSTUFFS .- The corn market was firm on account of the easterly winds preventing foreign arrivals; otherwise the intelligence from the United States was calculated to check any tendency towards an advance in prices. Indian corn was quoted at 35 a 37s, per quarter of 480 pounds; meal 19s. flour, best American, 32s. to 33s. 6d., a slight decline; wheat 8 a 9s. per 70 pounds. The duty on wheat was 4s., and on flour 2s. 6d. The weather was pleasant and fair for har-

LATEST DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 6-5 P. M.

There were small sales this morning of Howard street flour \$5.311, and after the steamer's news 500 bbls. were taken at \$5.25; City Mills \$5.25. The tenor of the news just received by the Cambria is rather unfavorable to breadstuffs, and will probably cause prices to decline. Cornmeal \$3.124; rye flour \$4 25.

The supply of grain, owing to adverse winds, is very small. Sales to a moderate extent of red wheat at 105 to 112 cents; white do. 112 to 120; white corn 59 to 62; yellow 66 to 68; oats 31; rye 70.

Provisions and groceries steady; whiskey 27 cents. There is some little more movement in tobacco, but prices emain unchanged—fair receipts.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

On a shout the 21st of September, 1847, one HENRY BRAINARD, representing himself to be a police officer in pursuit of a mail robber, was furnished by me with a commission as a special agent of this Department, for the express purpose of enabling him, on the above business, to proceed to New Orleans and return.

This commission was LIMITED TO THIRTY DAYS from its date, and is not valid for any other purpose or any longer period. It has not been returned to me.

Out 7—3t

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Law Pepartment.

Law Pepartment.

DURING the last year the vacancy in the Faculty of this department of the University, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Garnett Duncan, was filled by the appointment of the Hon. E. M. Ewing, late Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky. The Faculty now consists of the Hon. Ephraim M. Ewing, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Criminal Law; Hon. Henry Pirtle, LL.D., Professor of the Science of Law, including the Common Law, and Commercial and International Law; Preston S. Loughborough, LL.D., Professor of the Law of Real Property, and of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence.

The course of instruction in the Law Department is by lectures, examinations, and oral expositions by the professors. The students are arranged in two classes, senior and junior, according to their proficiency. Each class is required every day to study a lesson in a text book, and instruction is given on the lesson by examination, rectation, and a commentary from the professor attending for the day. Each professor attends the classes in the lecture room two days in each week, about four hours in the afternoon. In addition to which, on one and occasionally two nights in each week, lectures are delivered by one of the professors.

Instruction will also be siven in the preparation of legal in

one and occasionally we nights in each week, lectures are de-livered by one of the professors.

Instruction will also be given in the preparation of legal in-struments, and forms of pleadings at law and in equity.

The students in the Law Department of the University are by its charter entitled to attend, without charge, the lectures in the Medical Department upon medical jurisprudence. A course of such lectures is delivered in the course of the session

course of such lectures is delivered in the course of the session to the law and medical classes.

A Moot Court has been organized, and was held two evenings in each week during the past session. Cases are stated, and counsel designated, from the senior class, for the plaintiff and for the detendant, who bring their suits and prepare their pleadings, according to the forms at common law and in chancery, and they are brought to trial agreeably to the usages of superior courts of record—the case stated being regarded as the evidence, and the onestions presented arising on the plead-

superior courts of record—the case stated being regarded as the evidence, and the questions presented arising on the pleadings or a special verdict.

The Professors, or some of them, preside and deliver opinions and decisions. All cases are regularly placed on the docket, which is called and causes heard as in other courts. This court will be regularly held during each session.

A valuable Law Library has been procured, of which the students will have the use, as also access to the libraries of the

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon suc students as have attended two courses in this University, or one course in this University after one in some other respectable law school, or after having practised the pr year, and have passed a satisfactory examination tory examination before the

The third session of the school will begin on the first Mon day in November, 1848, and continue four months.

Students will furnish their own text books.

The fee to each Professor for the session is \$20. Matrice lation fee \$5.

Good boarding and lodging can be had in the city at \$3 to

\$3 50 per week. All communications to the Department should be addresse to Professor PIRTLE, Louisville, Kentucky. july 12-3td&cpt10th Oct.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR PRIZE MONEY FOR Captures made in the Gulf of Mexico.—In answer to the communications daily received by the undersigned, he begs to state that no distribution can take place until the return from Europe of Charles T. Stewart, Esq., (the duly appointed prize agent,) some time in November next, and who now holds the funds (near \$22,000) paid him on the 8th of June last by the Register of the United States District Court June last by the Register of the Unit at New Orleans. at New Orleans.

The numerous powers of attorney in the hands of the undersigned will be faithfully attended to at the propertime, and the amounts promptly remitted, according to instructions Other claimants are invited to send their powers, as it will

CHARLES DE SELDING, No. 11 Todd's Building, Penn. avenue.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES. J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers.

40 000 dollars !

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class No. 59, for 1848. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1848. 78 Numbers-14 Drawn Ballots. CAPITALS.

prizes of.....\$40,000 do......12,000 do......7,000 1 prize of.....\$2,589 Tickets \$10-Haives \$5-Quarters \$2.50. Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets \$130 00 do 26 half, do 65 00 do 26 quarter do 32 50

36,000 dollars ! DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Sussex County. Class No. 53, for 1848. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, October 18
78 Numbers—15 drawn Ballots. BRILLIANT SCHENE.

1 do.......5,000 | 10 do... &c. &c. &c. 1 do......3,000 | &c. &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets \$120 00 Do do of 20 half de 60 00 Do do of 20 quarter do 50 00

\$30,000-\$20,000-\$10,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes Class No. 61, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1848 66 number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

66 number Lottery—10 drawn bailots.

screxe.

1 prize of. \$30,000 | 1 prize of. \$3,072

1 do \$20,000 | 20 prizes of \$1,500

1 do \$10,000 | 20 do \$800

1 do \$5,000 | 20 do \$800

1 do \$5,000 | 20 do \$800

Tickets \$10—Haives \$5—Quarter \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets \$120 00

Do do \$22 half do 60 00

Do do \$22 quarter do 30 00

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most promp attention, and an official account of each drawing sent imme diately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY, Alexandria, Va.

Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the "Central Rough and Ready Club," of Washington, on Friday evening, October 6, 1848.

Whereas a series of resolutions has been adopted by the Locofoco party in this city, at a public meeting held on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th of September last, grossly unjust in their imputations, and totally at variance with truth in their assertions : Therefore, by the Central Rough and Ready Club, be it-

Resolved, That the imputations contained in said resolutions, that "there are two publishing rooms in this city," from one of which documents are prepared for the North, representing Gen. Taylor as a "Wilmot proviso man," and Gen. Cass as the advocate of the extension of slavery ; in the other documents are prepared for the South, which represent Gen. Cass as a "Wilmot proviso man," and Gen. Taylor as the champion and interested friend of the extension of slavery, are false, and utterly without foundation, and are made with that recklessness and disregard of honesty which have ever characterized that party denounced by Mr. Calhoun as "held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder."

Resolved, That our rooms are well known to be open to the public thoroughfares; that they are frequently entered by our political opponents; that we seek not the seclusion of lofty buildings, (where none are permitted to enter, save with the sign of Democratic faith,) or the walls of a penitentiary, rom which to send forth the political intelligence that, faithful to the record, will enable the honest people of the country o judge correctly between the principles and policy of the contending parties.

Resolved, That the assertion made that "they have in circulation fourteen lives of Taylor, representing him as one thing in one, and another thing in another, suiting him to each meridian, and to every faction in each meridian of the country," is a falsehood, so wanton and palpable, that, in the direst agony of the serpent, crushed and expiring though he be, none could have deemed possible, and faw, we apprehend, will be found so incredulous as to believe.

Resolved, That, as a means of testing their ability to prove the above charge, we invite and defy them to produce more than one life of Taylor, prepared and circulated by the Whig Congressional Committee, or any other committee, person, or persons, of this city, excepting only the newspaper articles of the North American of Philadelphia, and the number of Mr. Gales's campaign papers published in the National Intelligencer of the 16th of September, both of which have become

public property, and equally open to either party. Resolved, further, That we will engage and pledge to obtain from the publishers of these lives of Taylor any number up to 100,000 and dispose of them to the Jackson Democratic Association at the low price at which we purchase them, and will most cordially thank our friends if they will give them the widest circulation over the country, and at their own discretion; that we may be saved the expense of printing, the trouble of directing; and, above all, that we may have the satisfaction to know that they go safely through the mails, and not be sent around Cape Hern or the Dead Sea to reach the county of York, in Pennsylvania.

Resolved at the same time, That, should this proposition meet with the concurrence of our Democratic friends, we simply express the wish that these lives may be directed by the honest and worthy men of their party, as we do not relish the plan of bringing our occupation in competition with the labor of felons and convicts of a State prison.

Resolved, further, That we will gladly purchase from them a few thousand copies of two editions of the life of Cass, of eight pages, published at the "Congressional Globe office." one in March and the other in June last; one of which seeks to make Gen. Cass the strenuous opponent of the Wilmot Proviso, giving an extract from his Nicholson letter, the other being totally silent upon that subject, (samples of which lives we will engage to furnish on demand.)

Resolved, That should our friends of the Jackson Association evince any reluctance to meet this proposition, the Executive Committee of this Club be authorized to offer as an inducement the sum of two dollars per hundred for the lives before named, being four times the price at which they profess to sell them, and a like sum for any additional biographies which they may have been fortunate enough to keep more se-

curaly in the sacred archives of their party. Resolved, That, whatever virtues they of the I ocofoco party may possess, we are ready to commend and imitate so soon as discovered, but that all such vices we repudiate, though they promise unbounded gain and the certainty of success.

Resolved, That the statement of a Whis speaker which pronounced to be unfit to appear in the "Whig organ of this city," and to emanate from a "cowardly poltron and maliwhere he is known," rests upon the authority of a man respectable and of fair fame, who points to his witnesses in this city, gentlemen of the highest character and standing, who, if it be false, will doubtless stand ready to vindicate the truth, and upon the written testimony under the signature of Lewis Cass; that any statement of the kind alluded to had much better be met by the proofs of its falsity than by such loathsome tirade and coarse vituperation as marks the language of that

Resolved, That, from the high authority which passed the resolutions referred to, the five office holders who officiated and the two who made speeches at the meeting, and who approved and sustained salaried officers of the Government in neglecting their duties to make speeches and interfere in the national elections, we appeal to Thomas Jefferson and his circular to the officeholders, to Andrew Jackson and his inaugural address, to Pelix Grundy, and James Buchanan, the present Secretary of State, all of whom the self-styled Democracy profess to honor, while with their words they expressly

Resolved. That we fraternize with our Democratic friends in the proud defiance with which they witness the agony of the "crushed serpent," and his vain effort to spit forth his venom at the humane soldier who spared the weak and helpless at Monterey, the beautiful who dwelt within its walls, and the innocent who clung to her maternal becom, which, wise as a serpent, from the toil-worn soldier of Palo Alto and Buena Vista, and of Cerro Gordo and Chepultepec, would have torn the flag which they had borne every where victorious, and placed it in the hands of a partisan who had never met a squadron in the field, willing to peril the honor of that flag for the base purposes of party ends, the disgrace of a noble chieftain, whose growing popularity filled them with alarm.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.
THE annual course of lectures will commence on the first of Monday in November, and continue until the first of April.

FACULTY.
THOMAS MILLER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
John M. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.
WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and

Diseases of Women and Children. CHARLES G. PAGE, M. D., and LEONARD D. GALE, M. D., Professors of Chemistry.

JOSHUA RILEY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and

Therapeuties.

JOHN FRED. MAT, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

GRAFTON TYLER, M. D., Professor of Pathology ice of Medicine.

tiee of Medicine.

It. Kras Stone, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

Johnson Ellot, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical Lectures twice a week, with operations. Cases will be selected from the Infirmary and Public Dispensary. Arrangements have been made for the reception in the Infirmary of a much greater number of patients than heretofore.

Fee for a full course of Lectures \$105.—Demonstrator'.

ticket \$10.

Good board can be procured at from \$2.50 to \$3 per week.

WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

sept 6—3awt1st Nov 7th between E and F sts., Dean. DOWLE'S COMMON SCHOOL SPELLER

Burhan's Monotonical Spelling Book Swan's Instructive Reader John's First Book, or the Child's First Reader John's First Book, or the Child's Farst Academics Smith's Illustrated Astronomy
Tower's Readers, 1st, 2d, and 3d
Mandeville's Course of Reading, for schools and academics
Ruddiman's Latin Rudiments
Kerney's Compend of Ancient and Modern History
Gould's Virgil; Gracca Minora
Davics's Legendre, Davics's Bourdon, Davics's Arithmetic
And other School Books, just opened by
FRANCK TAYLOR.

THE WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-

TION, by Elizabeth F. Ellet, author of "The Characters of Schiller," "Country Rambles," &c.

ROBERT BURNS, as a Poet and as a Man, by Samue
Tyler, of the Maryland Bar, just published and for sale by
out 3—

R. FARNHAM. Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Managera